State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant)

NPDES NO. CA0053953
PUBLIC NOTICE No. 98-020

I. INTRODUCTION

The City of Los Angeles (hereafter City or Discharger) operates the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant (hereafter Los Angeles-Glendale Plant or Plant) under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 95-075 (NPDES permit No. CA0053953) adopted by this Regional Board on June 12, 1995, and amended on April 13, 1998 (Order No. 98-027).

The Regional Board is in the process of implementing a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles River watershed. Accordingly, the Regional Board is reviewing the WDRs and NPDES permits for the facilities that discharge wastes to the Upper Los Angeles River (including Los Angeles-Glendale Plant). As a result of the review, this new Order is prepared to replace the Order No. 95-075 adopted on June 12, 1995.

FACILITY ADDRESS	FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS
4600 Colorado Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90039 Plant Manager: Mr. Steven S. Fang	433 S. Spring Street, 4th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90013

The proposed waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit will expire on May 10, 2003.

II. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is jointly owned by the City of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale. The Plant is located at 4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, and treats wastewater generated from the Cities of Glendale, Burbank, Los Angeles, La Canada-Flintridge, and from Los Angeles Zoo. Figure 1 shows the location map of the Plant. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant, that treats municipal wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources. The treatment design capacity of the Plant is 20 million gallons per day (mgd). In 1997, the average annual discharge was 13.9 mgd. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant dischargers the treated

wastewater to the Los Angeles River.

A portion of the treated wastewater is used for irrigation and industrial uses. The use of reclaimed water is regulated under Water Reclamation Requirements contained in Order No. 97-072 adopted by this Regional Board on May 12, 1997.

The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is one of the upstream plants of the City's Hyperion treatment System. The wastewater is taken by the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant from the North Outfall Sewer line. In case of plant operational problems or a need for plant shutdown, wastewater can be diverted back to the North Outfall Sewer which flows to the Hyperion Treatment Plant for treatment. Similarly, during emergency conditions elsewhere in the Hyperion Treatment System, the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant may be able to process flows in excess of 20 mgd for short time periods without exceeding effluent limitations.

Treatment at the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant consists of bar screening, primary sedimentation, biological treatment using activated sludge with fine pore aeration, secondary clarification, coagulation, mixed dual media filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. See figure 2 for the plant flow diagram.

Sludge from the primary and secondary processes, as well as wastes from other sidestreams, are returned to the North Outfall Sewer line for treatment at the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The grit and solids separated by screening are sent to a landfill.

Storm water in the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is collected by a storm drain that is tied into the final effluent surge chamber.

III. DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant discharges the treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, at a point about 1,400 feet downstream of Colorado Street (latitude 34°8'25", longitude 118°17'24"), in the Los Angeles River narrows, above the river estuary.

The characteristics of the treated wastewater discharged into the Los Angeles River in 1997 are as follows:

Constituent	Unit	Annual Average	Minimum Monthly Avg.	Maximum Monthly Avg.
Flow	mgd	13.8	6.5	21.7
pH	pH units	7.1	6.7	7.5
Temperature	°F	76	--	85
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	5.0	--	12.1
Suspended solids	mg/L	2.9	--	7.6
Settleable solids	ml/L	<0.1	--	0.1
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	577	534	672
Turbidity	NTU	--	--	6
Total chlorine residual	mg/L	<0.01	--	--
Sulfate	mg/L	131	113	163
Chloride	mg/L	132	112	150
Total coliform	CFU/100ml	<1	--	2
Oil and grease	mg/L	0.5	--	5.0
Ammonia-N	mg/L	--	--	21.3
Nitrate-N	mg/L	2.7	0.9	4.7
Nitrite-N	mg/L	0.6	<0.01	1.0
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	2.1	1.2	3.0
Total nitrogen	mg/L	18.7	16.0	21.0
Nitrite-N+Nitrate-N	mg/L	3.3	1.8	5.2
Boron	mg/L	0.6	0.5	0.7
Fluoride	mg/L	0.9	0.4	2.9
MBAS	mg/L	0.1	0.1	0.2
Barium	mg/L	0.026	0.011	0.035
Iron	mg/L	0.082	0.020	0.190
Cyanide	mg/L	0.005	--	0.013
Chronic toxicity	TU_c	--	<1	>10

IV. BASIS FOR PROPOSED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

A. Beneficial Uses

The beneficial uses of the receiving water are:

Los Angeles River upstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.21

Existing: ground water recharge; contact and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater

habitat; wildlife habitat; and wetland habitat.
Potential: municipal and domestic supply[1]; and industrial service supply.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.15

Existing: ground water recharge; contact[2] and non-contact water recreation; and warm freshwater habitat.
Potential: municipal and domestic supply[1]; and industrial service supply.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

Existing: ground water recharge; contact[2] and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; and rare, threatened, or endangered species.
Potential: municipal and domestic supply[1]; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; and shellfish harvesting[2].

Los Angeles River Estuary - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

Existing: industrial service supply; navigation; contact and non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened, or endangered species[3]; migration of aquatic organisms[4]; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development[4]; and wetland habitat.
Potential: shellfish harvesting.

B. Water Quality in Los Angeles River Watershed

The 1996 State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) *Water Quality Assessment Report* identified the water quality condition of waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region.
In the Los Angeles River, the following beneficial uses were determined to be either impaired or threatened to be impaired: aquatic life, contact and non-contact recreation.

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1 Municipal and domestic supply designations under State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 88-63 and Regional Board Resolution No. 89-003.
2 Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.
3 One or more rare species utilize all ocean, bays, estuaries, and coastal wetlands for foraging and/or nesting.
4 Aquatic organisms utilize all bays, estuaries, lagoons, and coastal wetlands, to a certain extent, for spawning and early development. This may include migration into areas which are heavily influenced by freshwater inputs.

The water quality is impacted by bacteriological contamination (coliform count), heavy metals (lead and silver), ammonia, nitrogen, nutrients (algae), oil, pH, total dissolved solids, chloride, turbidity, trash, scum, and odor.

C. Statutes, Rules and Regulations Applicable to Discharge

1. Section 301(b)(1)(B) of the Federal Clean Water Act requires publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) to meet effluent limitations based upon secondary treatment.

2. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, established pursuant to Section 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 307, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and amendments thereto.

3. Division 7 of the California Water Code is applicable to discharges to navigable water and tributaries thereto.

4. Section 176(c) of the Federal Clean Air Act requires POTWs to conform with the State Implementation Plan which places limitations on anticipated growth and emissions.

5. Water quality objectives for surface water and groundwater recharge are followed according to the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Coastal Watersheds of the Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

6. California Drinking Water Standards (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations, Title 22, California Code of Regulations).

7. Wastewater Reclamation Criteria (Title 22, Division 4, California Code of Regulations).

8. CWA 402 and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124 regulations, (and therefore SWRCB Order Nos. 91-13-DWQ, 92-12-DWQ, and 92-008-DWQ), for storm water discharges.

9. 40 CFR 304 regulations for implementation of U.S. Environmental Protection Aagency's (USEPA's) water quality-based limitations for toxic pollutants.

10. 40 CFR Part 403 regulations for development and implementation of industrial wastewater pretreatment program.

11. 40 CFR Part 503 regulations for the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge.

12. The SWRCB's Resolution No. 68-016, (adopted on October 28, 1968), and USEPA 40 CFR 131.12, "Antidegration Policies".

13. State Water Resources Control Board Thermal Plan (revised September 18, 1975).

14. CWA 303(d)(4) and CWA 402(o)(2), USEPA "Antibacksliding Policy".

15. The numerical limitations are taken from 40 CFR Part 133, Basin Plan, National Toxic Rule (NTR), and California or National Drinking Water Standards (CA/National) whichever more stringent to protect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

D. Specific Rationales for each of the Numerical Effluent Limitations

The numerical limitations are taken from the current permit, Order No. 95-075, the Basin Plan, National Toxic Rule (NTR), and California or National Drinking Water Standards (CA/National) to protect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

1. Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

		Discharge Limitations[1]			
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	7-Day Daily Average	Maximum	Rationale Basis
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	20	30	45	Order No. 95-075
Suspended solids	mg/L	15	40	45	Order No. 95-075
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	--	15	Order No. 95-075
Settleable solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2	Order No. 95-075
Cyanide[2]	ìg/L	5.2	--	22	NTR
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1	Order No. 95-075

		Discharge Limitations[1]			
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	7-Day Daily Average	Maximum	Rationale Basis
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	--	--	950	Basin Plan

Chloride	mg/L	--	--	190	Basin Plan
Sulfate	mg/L	--	--	300	Basin Plan
Boron	mg/L	--	--	1.5	Order No. 95-075
Fluoride	mg/L	--	--	2	Basin Plan
Barium	mg/L	--	--	1.0	Basin Plan
Detergents (as MBAS)[3]	mg/L	--	--	0.5	Basin Plan
Nitrite-N[4]	mg/L	--	--	1	CA/National & Basin Plan
Nitrite+Nitrate-N	mg/L	--	--	8	Basin Plan

2. Toxic pollutants (metals):

			Discharge Limitations[1]		
Constituent		Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Rationale Basis
Arsenic		ìg/L	--	50	CA/National & Basin Plan
Cadmium[5]		ìg/L	1	3.7	NTR
Chromium (VI)[6]		ìg/L	10	15	NTR
Copper[5,7]		ìg/L	11	17	NTR
Lead		ìg/L	2.5[5]	15	NTR & CA/National

			Discharge Limitations[1]		
Constituent		Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Rationale Basis

Mercury[8]	ìg/L	0.012	2.1	NTR
Nickel	ìg/L	--	100	CA/National & Basin Plan
Selenium[9]	ìg/L	5	20	NTR
Silver[5]	ìg/L	--	3.4	NTR
Zinc[5]	ìg/L	100	110	NTR

3. Toxic pollutants (organics):

		Discharge Limitations[1]		
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Rationale Basis
Dieldrin	ìg/L	0.0019	2.5	NTR
DDT[10]	ìg/L	0.001	1.1	NTR
Endosulfan-alpha	ìg/L	0.056	0.22	NTR
Endosulfan-beta	ìg/L	0.056	0.22	NTR
Endrin	ìg/L	0.0023	0.18	NTR
Lindane	ìg/L	0.08	0.2	NTR & Order No. 95-075
Toxaphene	ìg/L	0.0002	0.73	NTR
PCBs[11]	ìg/L	0.014	0.5	NTR & Order No. 95-075
1,4-dichlorobenzene	ìg/L	--	5	Basin Plan

Discharge Limitations[1]

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Rationale Basis
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate[12]	µg/L	--	4	CA/National, Basin Plan & Order No. 95-075
PAHs[13]	µg/L	--	0.2	Order No. 95-075
Benzene	µg/L	--	1	CA/National, Basin Plan & Order No. 95-075
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	--	0.5	CA/National & Basin Plan
Chloroform	µg/L	--	100	Order No. 95-075
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	700	CA/National & Basin Plan
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	5	CA/National, Basin Plan & Order No. 95-075
Methylene chloride[14]	µg/L	--	5	CA/National & Basin Plan
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	--	100	CA/National
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	--	100	CA/National

Footnotes to discharge limitations:

[1] If the constituent limit is less than the method detection limit, compliance with the constituent limit shall be based on the PQL (Practical Quantitation Level). PQL shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA method detection limit (MDL) shown in Attachment 1 or the Discharger's performance MDL approved by the Executive Officer, with the factors five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens. If the constituent limit is between the method detection limit and PQL, compliance with the constituent limit may be based on a 95th percentile of a distribution of samples taken within a month rather than one single sample. The compliance based on a distribution is to account for the uncertainty associated with values between MDL and PQL.

[2] The City will conduct studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determine measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implements such measures; or the City will develop a site-specific objective. The workplan and schedule for the study(ies) shall be approved by the Executive Officer and shall be submitted in writing within 60 days of the effective date of this Order. While the aforementioned studies are being conducted, the City shall comply with an interim limit of 38 ig/L for cyanide, for both the monthly average and daily maximum limits. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data.

[3] The City has the option to: (a) conduct studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determine measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implement such measures; or (b) develop a site-specific objective. The workplan and schedule for the study(ies) shall be submitted in writing within 60 days of the effective date of this Order. Following the approval by the Executive Officer, the work plan must be implemented immediately by the City. While the aforementioned studies are being developed and implemented, the City shall comply with an interim limit of 0.6 mg/L for MBAS.

[4] These limits shall be in effect after the City conducts studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determines measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implements such measures; or the City develops a site-specific objective. The workplan and schedule for the study(ies) shall be approved by the Executive Officer and shall be submitted in writing within 60 days of the effective date of this Order. While the aforementioned studies are being conducted, the City shall comply with a daily maximum interim limit of 1.3 mg/L for nitrite-N. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data. The City is currently conducting a pilot study project to asses various options for nitorgen control, including ammonia and nutrient reduction. During these studies and subsequent implementation phases, effluent nitrite concentrations shall not exceed a maximum of 2 mg/L. All exceedances beyond 1 mg/L shall be reported to the Executive Officer in the narrative portion of the monthly report to document such occurrences.

[5] Concentrations expressed as total dissolved metals, and corresponded to a total hardness of 100 mg/L and water effect ratio of 1.0. The City may request the Executive Officer to adjust limits based on the effluent's hardness. The adjusted limits will be calculated by following 40 CFR §131.36(b)(2). In addition, the limits may be modified if the City requests and conducts a study on the water effect ratio according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.

[6] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in replicate sample and the result shows within the hexavalent chromium limits. Concentrations are expressed as total dissolved hxavalent chromium and corresponded to a water effect ratio of 1.0. In addition, the limits may be modified if the City requests and conducts a study on the water effect ratio according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.

[7] These limits shall be in effect after the City conducts studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determines measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implements such measures; or the City develops a site-specific objective. The workplan and schedule for the study(ies) shall be approved by the Executive Officer

and shall be submitted in writing within 60 days of the effective date of this Order. While the aforementioned studies are being conducted, the City shall comply with an interim limit of 22 ìg/L for copper, for both the monthly average and daily maximum limits. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data.

[8] The monthly average limit is expressed as total recoverable. The daily maximum concentration is expressed as total dissolved metals and corresponded to a water effect ration of 1.0. In addition, the limits may be modified if the City requests and conducts a study on the water effect ratio according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.

[9] Concentration expressed as total recoverable.

[10] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE. The PQL for DDT will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for DDT.

[11] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

[12] The City is conducting a Source Identification Study and will implements all reasonable measures to reduce this pollutant in the effluent; or the City will develop a site-specific objective. While the aforementioned study is being conducted, the City shall comply with a daily maximum interim limit of 19 ìg/L for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data.

[13] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphtylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene. The PQL for PAHs will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for benzo[a]pyrene.

[14] These limits shall be in effect after the City conducts studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determines measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implements such measures; or the City develops a site-specific objective. The workplan and schedule for the study(ies) shall be approved by the Executive Officer and shall be submitted in writing within 60 days of the effective date of this Order. While the aforementioned studies are being conducted, the City shall comply with a daily maximum interim limit of 25.5 ìg/L for methylene chloride. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data.

The pH limitation is based on Basin Plan. The temperature limitation is based on Basin Plan and the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan). Radioactivity, BOD_5 20°C, coliform, turbidity and toxicity limitations are based on Basin Plan, California

or National Drinking Water Standards, and existing permit.

E. Rationale for the Numerical Effluent Quality Performance Goals

The performance goals prescribed are based on the following:

(i) For pollutants which have been detected in the effluent, performance goal of a constituent is statistically set at the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data. Therefore, it is expected that one sample in twenty may exceed the goal during normal plant operation in the long-term.

(ii) For other pollutants whose monitoring data have consistently showed nondetectable levels, or which have been occasionally detected at levels less than the Practical Quantitation Levels (PQL), the effluent quality performance goals are set at the PQL. The PQL is determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit or the Discharger's method detection limit approved by the executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens or non classified compounds.

		Effluent Quality Performance Goals[1]	
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	9	--
Suspended solids	mg/L	5	--
Oil and grease	mg/L	--	4
Arsenic	µg/L	--	7
Chromium (total)	µg/L	--	8
Iron	µg/L	--	200
Nickel	µg/L	--	42
Zinc	µg/L	--	78
Lindane	µg/L	--	0.043
Chloroform	µg/L	--	9.4
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	0.4

Bromodichloromethane	ìg/L	--	3.3
Dibromochloromethane	ìg/L	--	1.6
Remaining priority pollutants (Attachment 1)	ìg/L	--	PQL[2]

Footnotes to effluent quality performance goals:

[1] Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data from January 1993 through December 1997. Effluent values (x_i) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic transformation equation, $Y_j = Ln\ (x_j)$, results in effluent values (Y_i) that are normally distributed. Effluent quality performance goals are determined using the mean (u_n) and the standard deviation ($ó_n$) of the distribution of the average using the equation:

$$x_{95th} = \exp [u_n + (Z_{0.95})\ ó_n)\ ]$$

where

x_{95th} = Discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.
u_n = Mean distribution of the average (transformed).
$Z_{0.95}$ = Z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.
$ó_n$ = Standard deviation of the average transformed.
Exp is an exponential to the base "e" value = 2.7183

[2] PQL (Practical Quantitation Level) shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) (Attachment 1) or the Discharger's MDL, approved by the Executive Officer, with the factor five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

F. Rationale for Receiving Water Limitations and Objectives

The receiving water limitations are based on the Basin Plan and the existing permit.

V. MONITORING

A. Influent Monitoring Program

The influent monitoring program is based on the existing permit.

B. Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The following pollutants are in the current Effluent Monitoring Program, the existing

minimum frequency of analysis and the new minimum frequency of analysis are indicated for each constituent.

Constituent	Existing Minimum Frequency	New Minimum Frequency
Total waste flow	continuous	continuous
Turbidity	continuous	continuous
Total residual chlorine	continuous	continuous
Total coliform	daily	daily
Temperature	daily	daily

Constituent	Existing Minimum Frequency	New Minimum Frequency
pH	daily	daily
Settleable solids	daily	daily
Suspended solids	daily	daily
BOD_5 20°C	weekly	weekly
Oil and grease	weekly	weekly
Total dissolved solids	monthly	monthly
Sulfate	monthly	monthly
Chloride	monthly	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Organic nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Total nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Fluoride	monthly	monthly
Detergents (as MBAS)	monthly	monthly
Chronic toxicity	monthly	monthly
Iron	monthly	monthly
Arsenic	quarterly	monthly
Cadmium	quarterly	monthly
Chromium VI	quarterly	monthly
Copper	quarterly	monthly
Lead	quarterly	monthly
Mercury	quarterly	monthly
Nickel	quarterly	monthly
Selenium	quarterly	monthly
Silver	quarterly	monthly
Zinc	quarterly	monthly
Cyanide	monthly	monthly
Boron	monthly	quarterly
Barium	monthly	quarterly

DDT[1]	quarterly	quarterly
Endosulfan-alpha	semiannually	quarterly
Endosulfan-beta	semiannually	quarterly
Endrin	quarterly	quarterly
Lindane	quarterly	quarterly
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	quarterly	quarterly[2]
PAHs[3]	quarterly	quarterly
Phenols		
chlorinated	quarterly	quarterly
non-chlorinated	quarterly	quarterly

Constituent	Existing Minimum Frequency	New Minimum Frequency
Benzene	quarterly	quarterly
1,2-dichloroethane	quarterly	quarterly
Chloroform	quarterly	quarterly
Ethylbenzene	quarterly	quarterly
Tetrachloroethylene	quarterly	quarterly
Other volatile organic compounds	quarterly	quarterly
Methylene chloride	quarterly	quarterly[2]
Halomethanes	quarterly	quarterly
Acute toxicity	quarterly	quarterly
Methoxychlor	quarterly	semiannually
2,4-D	quarterly	semiannually
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	quarterly	semiannually
Toxaphene	quarterly	semiannually
PCBs[4]	quarterly	semiannually
Radioactivity[5]	semiannually	semiannually
Pesticides[6]	semiannually	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	semiannually	semiannually

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Footnotes to effluent monitoring program:

[1] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE.

[2] Monitoring shall be on a monthly basis while the City is under an interim limit; or until such time that the Executive Officer has determined that sufficient data have been collected to warrant reduction in monitoring frequency.

[3] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphtylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

[4] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

[5] If gross á activity exceeds 5 pCi/L in any sample, measurement of Ra^{226} shall be made; if Ra^{226} exceeds 3 pCi/L, measurement of Ra^{228} shall be made. If gross â activity exceeds 50 pCi/L in any sample, an analysis of the sample shall be performed to identify the major constituents present and compliance with Title 17, Section 30269 shall also be demonstrated.

[6] Pesticides are, for purposes of this Order, those six constituents referred to in 40 CFR Part 125.58 (m) (demeton, guthion, malathion, mirex, methoxychlor, and parathion).

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2. The following pollutants have been added to the current Effluent Monitoring Program.

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Phosphate (as P)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Total hardness	ìg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
MTBE	ìg/L	grab	semiannually

C. Receiving Water Monitoring Program

1. Receiving water monitoring station R-6 was eliminated, and monitoring station R-7 was added. With this change, the discharger is participating in the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the upper Los Angeles River Watershed.

2. The following pollutants are in the current Receiving Water Monitoring Program, the existing minimum frequency of analysis and the new minimum frequency of analysis are indicated for each constituent.

Constituent	Existing Minimum Frequency	New Minimum Frequency
pH	weekly	weekly
Temperature	weekly	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	weekly	weekly

Total residual chlorine	weekly	weekly
Total coliform	weekly	weekly
Turbidity	quarterly	quarterly
Total dissolved solids	quarterly	quarterly
Conductivity	quarterly	quarterly
Chloride	quarterly	quarterly
Sulfate	quarterly	quarterly
Nitrate nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Total nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Total phosphate (as P)	quarterly	quarterly

Constituent	Existing Minimum Frequency	New Minimum Frequency
Detergents (as MBAS)	quarterly	quarterly
BOD_5 20°C	quarterly	quarterly
Total organic carbon	quarterly	quarterly
Oil and grease	quarterly	quarterly
Chronic toxicity	quarterly	quarterly
Acute toxicity	annually	quarterly
Arsenic	semiannually	quarterly
Cadmium	semiannually	quarterly
Total chromium	semiannually	quarterly
Copper	semiannually	quarterly
Lead	semiannually	quarterly
Mercury	semiannually	quarterly
Nickel	semiannually	quarterly
Zinc	semiannually	quarterly
Cyanide	semiannually	quarterly
Phenolic compounds	semiannually	semiannually
Aldrin and dieldrin	semiannually	semiannually
Endrin	semiannually	semiannually
HCH	semiannually	semiannually
Chlordane	semiannually	semiannually
Lindane	semiannually	semiannually
Toxaphene	semiannually	semiannually
PAHs[1]	semiannually	semiannually

Footnote to receiving water monitoring program:

[1] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphtylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

3. The following pollutants have been added to the current Receiving Water Monitoring Program.

Constituent	Unit	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Fecal coliform	MPN/100 ml	weekly
MTBE	mg/L	quarterly
Total hardness	ìg/L	quarterly

4. The following pollutants will be analyzed in sediment samples instead of water column samples.

Constituent	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
DDTs[1]	semiannually
PCBs[2]	semiannually

Footnotes:

[1] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE.

[2] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

5. The following observations should be added to the log during sampling of the receiving waters:

a. users of water in the river (i.e. homeless, people washing in the river, etc.)
b. non-contact users (i.e. bikers, joggers, etc.)
c. wildlife (i.e. birds, mammals, reptiles, estimated amount of vegetation)

VI. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A. Public Comment Period

Regional Board staff requests written comments on the tentative Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant operated by the City of Los Angeles by May 29, 1998. This will give staff time to review and consider the comments, respond to them, and include the comments and response in the Board's agenda folder. Written comments received after May 29, 1998, will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for their consideration. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board,
Los Angeles Region
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, California 91754
Attn: Wayne Chiou

B. Public Hearing

The Board will consider the tentative NPDES permit during a public hearing on the following date, time and place:

Date: June 15, 1998
Time: 9:00 am

Location: City of Simi Valley Council Chambers
2929 Tapo Canyon Road
Simi Valley, California

Interested parties and persons are invited to attend.

At the public hearing, the Board will hear any testimony, if any, pertinent to the waste discharges that will be regulated and the proposed permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in witting.

C. Information and Copying

Copies of the tentative NPDES permit and other documents relative to this tentative permit are available at the Regional Board office for inspection and copying by appointment scheduled between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:00 pm, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. For appointment, please call Cindy Flores at (213) 266-7601.

D. Registration of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed in the mailing list for information regarding this NPDES permit should write to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754
Attention: Dr. Ana Corado.

E. Waste Discharge Requirements Appeals

Any person may petition State Board to review the decision of the Regional Board regarding the Final Waste Discharge Requirements. A petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Board's action.